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Documents considered to be relevant:

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X	WO 98/08927 A2 (COLGATE-PALMOLIVE), see whole document, especially pages 2 (lines 3-10 & 12-21), 3 (lines 17-18 & 25-26), 6 (lines 27-29) & 7 (lines 1-2)	1-14

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/14918 (22) International Filing Date: 25 August 1997 (25.08.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/703,221 26 August 1996 (26.08.96) US (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventors: JULEMONT, Jean; Fontaine au Biez 76, B-4802 - Verviers (BE). MAHIEU, Marianne; Route de la Source 4, B-4190 Ferrieres (BE). (74) Agent: NANFELDT, Richard, E.; Colgate-Palmolive Com- pany, 909 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: COLOR/PERFUME CONCENTRATES		
(57) Abstract		
A liquid color/perfume concentrate comprising by weight: 0.01 % to 85 % of a polymer bound water soluble azo dye and 99.95 % to 15 % of a perfume.		

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COLOR/PERFUME CONCENTRATES

Background of the Invention

Over the last thirty years, all purpose cleaners have been continuously improved
5 to increase both efficacy and consumer convenience. This way, they moved from
powder form to liquid form, then from traditional emulsions to eventually
microemulsions. Significant progress was also achieved in tailoring the surfactants,
reducing builders, allowing superior cleaning performance without the drawback of
residues, too much foaming or harshness to both surfaces and skin.
10 — These progresses resulted in offering to consumer more satisfaction in their
cleaning task. In parallel to that, the "perfuming" function, initially inexistant, was
progressively developed, first to cover the base odor, then to further deliver a nice
pleasant odor during and after cleaning. The "perfume" attribute therefore became
more and more important to consumers aside the "performance" attributes. A logical
15 result of this trend is that an increased number of perfume variants are offered in the
market place to satisfy consumers choice. Indeed, one can observe that the more
perfume variants offered, the higher market shares. The drawback of this approach of
more perfume variants for the same APC (all purpose cleaning) brand is an increased
cost through an increased number of SKU's, an important reference cost when
20 introducing a new variant, as well as additional production/warehousing costs.

An approach to offer a large range of perfume variants, while even decreasing
the number of references, would be to propose the principle of "consumer
postdifferentiation", i.e. selling on one hand the base formula - perfume and color free -
and on the other hand, perfume dose to be postadded to the base formula at consumer
25 stage.

This approach has never been proposed for APC products, as a real commercial
product in the APC business. The potential reason is that in an APC product, two main
difficulties have to be solved to ensure an easy consumer "postdifferentiation". Indeed,
in most of the cases, traditional APC emulsions do not allow postaddition of perfume

without either bringing minimum energy to the system to incorporate perfume in the base product, or at least adding a significant amount of perfume solubilizers in the base product; furthermore, in the case of "perfume dose" approach, the "perfume dose" should preferably contain both perfume AND DYE to "identify" each perfume variants.

- 5 Unfortunately, most of the dyes commonly used to color APC products are hydrosoluble and therefore incompatible with perfume.

The objective of this invention is to make and/or commercialize APC multiperfume variants through the combination of "colored perfume doses" to be postadded to APC base product as well as the relevant process/formula to obtain easy
10 to make "final" product.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to color/perfume concentrates containing a perfume which can be added to a liquid cleaning composition such as a light duty liquid cleaning composition, a microemulsion cleaning composition, an all purpose cleaning
15 composition, a fabric care composition, a body care composition, a body cleaning composition or a shampoo composition.

The color/perfume concentrate comprises by weight:

- (a) 0.01% to 85%, more preferably 0.01% to 50% of at least one polymeric dye such as Liquitint® manufactured by Milliken;
- 20 (b) 15% to 99.99% g more preferably 50% to 99.99% of a perfume; and
- (c) 0 to 99% a nonionic surfactant or an ethoxylated glycerol type compound.

The cleaning composition can be mixed with the color/perfume concentrate in any desired weight ratio, preferably 0.01 to 90, more preferably 0.5 to 5. This permits the end user to design a liquid cleaning composition that has a particular color and a
25 particular smell that is pleasing to his senses.

The present invention also relates to a process which comprises the step of mixing the color/perfume concentrate with the liquid cleaning composition. For example, the color/perfume concentrate can be packaged in preselected unit dosages which can be added to the liquid cleaning composition contained in a separate

package. After the addition of the color/perfume concentrate to the cleaning composition, the user shakes the liquid cleaning composition containing the color/perfume concentrate until uniform mixing has been achieved.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to color/perfume concentrate compositions which comprise by weight:

(a) 0.01% to 85%, more preferably 0.01% to 50% of at least one polymeric dye such as Liquitint® manufactured by Milliken;

(b) 15% to 99.99%, more preferably 50% to 99.99% of a perfume; and

10 (c) 0 to 99.99% a nonionic surfactant or an ethoxylated glycerol type compound.

The color/perfume concentrates containing a perfume which can be added to a liquid cleaning composition such as a light duty liquid cleaning composition, a microemulsion cleaning composition, an all purpose cleaning composition, a fabric care
15 composition, a body care composition, a body cleaning composition or a shampoo composition.

The polymeric dye employed in the instant color/perfume concentrate compositions are water soluble and oil miscible. These dyes are polymer bound azo dye colorant which are nonionic in character manufactured by Milliken Chemical under
20 the branch name of Liquitint®. The available liquid dyes are lemon yellow, reddish tint yellow, amber color, bright blue, reddish blue, royal blue, violet, orange, bluish red, medium red, bright pink, grass green, blue-green, and medium green. Obviously, more than one liquitint dye can be added to the instant color concentrate to form other colors than those previously identified.

25 The term "perfume" which is used in the color/perfume concentrate is used in its ordinary sense to refer to and include any non-water soluble fragrant substance or mixture of substances including natural (i.e., obtained by extraction of flower, herb, blossom or plant), artificial (i.e., mixture of natural oils or oil constituents) and synthetically produced substance) odoriferous substances. Typically, perfumes are

complex mixtures or blends of various organic compounds such as alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, ketones, aromatic compounds and varying amounts of essential oils (e.g., terpenes) such as from 0% to 80%, usually from 10% to 70% by weight. The essential oils themselves are volatile odoriferous compounds and also serve to
5 dissolve the other components of the perfume.

The nonionic surfactant which is used in the color/perfume concentrates can also be optionally contained in the cleaning composition.

The water soluble nonionic surfactants utilized in the color/perfume concentrates are commercially well known and include the primary aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates and
10 secondary aliphatic alcohol ethoxylates. The nonionic synthetic organic surfactants generally are the condensation products of an organic aliphatic hydrophobic compound and hydrophilic ethylene oxide groups. Any hydrophobic compound having a hydroxy group can be condensed with ethylene oxide or with the polyhydration product thereof, polyethylene glycol, to form a water soluble nonionic surfactant.

15 The nonionic surfactant class includes the condensation products of a higher alcohol (e.g., an alkanol containing 8 to 18, more preferably 8 to 12, carbon atoms in a straight or branched chain configuration) condensed with 10 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide, for example, decyl, lauryl or myristyl alcohol condensed with 12 moles of ethylene oxide (EO), myristyl alcohol condensed with 10 moles of EO per mole of
20 myristyl alcohol, the condensation product of EO with a cut of coconut fatty alcohol containing a mixture of fatty alcohols with alkyl chains varying from 10 to 14 carbon atoms in length and wherein the condensate contains either 10 moles of EO per mole of total alcohol or 10 moles of EO per mole of alcohol.

A preferred group of the foregoing nonionic surfactants are the Neodol
25 ethoxylates (Shell Co.), which are higher aliphatic, primary alcohol containing 8 to 15 carbon atoms, such as C₉-C₁₁ alkanol condensed with 8 moles of ethylene oxide (Neodol 91-8), C₉-C₁₁ alkanol condensed with 12 moles ethylene oxide (Neodol 91-12).

Most preferred nonionic surfactants present will be condensation products of a fatty alcohol of 8 to 20 carbon atoms with from 3 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide,

preferably of a linear alcohol of 9 to 15 carbon atoms, such as 9-11 or 11-13 carbon atoms, or averaging 10 or 12 carbon atoms, with 3 to 15 moles of ethylene oxide, such as 3-7 or 5-9 moles of ethylene oxide, e.g., 5 or 7 moles thereof. In place of the higher fatty alcohol one may use an alkylphenol, such as one of 8 to 10 carbon atoms in a linear alkyl, e.g., nonylphenol, and the phenol may be condensed with from 3 to 20 ethylene oxide groups, preferably 8 to 15. Similarly functioning nonionic surfactants that are polymers of mixed ethylene oxide and propylene oxide may be substituted, at least in part, for the other nonionics. Among such are those sold under the trademarks Synperonic and Plurafac, such as Synperonic RA-30 and Plurafac LF-400, which are available from ICI and BASF, respectively. Preferred such nonionics contain 3 to 12 ethoxides, more preferably 7, and 2 to 7 propoxy groups, more preferably 4, and such are condensed with a higher fatty alcohol of 12-16, more preferably 13-15 carbon atoms, to make a mole of nonionic surfactant.

The light duty liquid compositions to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprise by weight:

- (a) 5% to 45% of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of sulfate anionic surfactant, sulfonate anionic surfactant, mixtures of esterified, partially esterified and nonesterified polyhydric alcohols, carboxylate anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactants and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
- (b) 0-20% of a solubilizer; and
- (c) the balance being water.

An all purpose cleaning composition to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprises by weight:

- (a) 5% to 45% of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of sulfate anionic surfactant, sulfonate anionic surfactant, mixtures of esterified, partially esterified and nonesterified polyhydric alcohols, carboxylate anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactants and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
- (b) 0 to 15% of a cosurfactant; and
- (c) the balance being water.

The microemulsion composition to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprises by weight:

- (a) 5% to 45% of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of sulfate anionic surfactant, sulfonate anionic surfactant, mixtures of esterified, partially esterified and nonesterified polyhydric alcohols, carboxylate anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactants and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
- (b) 1% to 15% of a cosurfactant; and
- (c) the balance being water.

The shampoo composition to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprises by weight:

- (a) 10% to 30% of an ammonium or alkali metal salt of an ethoxylated C₈-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate, a C₈-C₁₆ alkyl benzene sulfonate or a C₈-C₁₆ alkyl sulfate;
- (b) 0.1% to 4% of a alkyl polysiloxane;
- (c) 0 to 3% of a C₁₂-16 alkyl alkanol amide;
- (d) 0.1% to 3% of a C₂₀-C₄₀ alcohol;
- (e) 0 to 1.5% of a distearyldimonium chloride;
- (f) 0 to 4% of a zwitterionic sulfonate; and
- (g) the balance being water.

The body cleaning composition to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprises by weight:

- (a) 6% to 30% of an ethoxylated C₈-C₁₆ alkyl ether sulfate;
- (b) 2% to 16% of a C₈-C₁₆ alkyl sulfate or a C₈-C₁₆ alkyl benzene sulfonate;
- (c) 1% to 8% of a zwitterionic surfactant;
- (d) 1% to 8% of a C₁₂-16 alkyl alkanol amide; and
- (e) the balance being water.

The fabric care cleaning composition to which the color/perfume concentrate can be added comprises by weight:

- (a) 5% to 40% of a sulfate or sulfonate surfactant;

- (b) 0.05% to 5% of at least one enzyme; and
- (c) the balance being water.

Suitable water-soluble non-soap, anionic surfactants used in the instant cleaning compositions include those surface-active or detergent compounds which contain an organic hydrophobic group containing generally 8 to 26 carbon atoms and preferably 10 to 18 carbon atoms in their molecular structure and at least one water-solubilizing group selected from the group of sulfonate, sulfate and carboxylate so as to form a water-soluble detergent. Usually, the hydrophobic group will include or comprise a C₈-C₂₂ alkyl, alkyl- or acyl group. Such surfactants are employed in the form of water-soluble salts and the salt-forming cation usually is selected from the group consisting of sodium, potassium, or magnesium, with the sodium and magnesium cations again being preferred.

Examples of suitable sulfonated anionic surfactants are the well known higher alkyl mononuclear aromatic sulfonates such as the higher alkyl benzene sulfonates containing from 10 to 16 carbon atoms in the higher alkyl group in a straight or branched chain, C₈-C₁₅ alkyl toluene sulfonates and C₈-C₁₅ alkyl phenol sulfonates.

A preferred sulfonate is linear alkyl benzene sulfonate having a high content of 3- (or higher) phenyl isomers and a correspondingly low content (well below 50%) of 2- (or lower) phenyl isomers, that is, wherein the benzene ring is preferably attached in large part at the 3 or higher (for example, 4, 5, 6 or 7) position of the alkyl group and the content of the isomers in which the benzene ring is attached in the 2 or 1 position is correspondingly low. Particularly preferred materials are set forth in U.S. Patent 3,320,174.

Other suitable anionic surfactants are the olefin sulfonates, including long-chain alkene sulfonates, long-chain hydroxyalkane sulfonates or mixtures of alkene sulfonates and hydroxyalkane sulfonates. These olefin sulfonate detergents may be prepared in a known manner by the reaction of sulfur trioxide (SO₃) with long-chain olefins containing 8 to 25, preferably 12 to 21 carbon atoms and having the formula RCH=CHR₁ where R is a higher alkyl group of 6 to 23 carbons and R₁ is an alkyl

group of 1 to 17 carbons or hydrogen to form a mixture of sultones and alkene sulfonic acids which is then treated to convert the sultones to sulfonates. Preferred olefin sulfonates contain from 14 to 16 carbon atoms in the R alkyl group and are obtained by sulfonating an α -olefin.

5 Other examples of suitable anionic sulfonate surfactants are the paraffin sulfonates containing 10 to 20, preferably 13 to 17, carbon atoms. Primary paraffin sulfonates are made by reacting long-chain α olefins and bisulfites and paraffin sulfonates having the sulfonate group distributed along the paraffin chain are shown in U.S. Patents Nos. 2,503,280; 2,507,088; 3,260,744; 3,372,188; and German Patent
10 735,096.

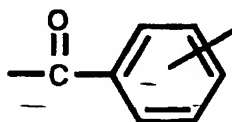
Examples of satisfactory anionic sulfate surfactants are the C₈-C₁₈ alkyl sulfate salts and the C₈-C₁₈ alkyl sulfate salts and the C₈-C₁₈ alkyl ether polyethenoxy sulfate salts having the formula $R(OC_2H_4)_n OSO_3M$ wherein n is 1 to 12, preferably 1 to 5, and M is a metal cation selected from the group consisting of sodium, potassium,
15 ammonium, magnesium and mono-, di- and triethanol ammonium ions. The alkyl sulfates may be obtained by sulfating the alcohols obtained by reducing glycerides of coconut oil or tallow or mixtures thereof and neutralizing the resultant product.

On the other hand, the alkyl ether polyethenoxy sulfates are obtained by sulfating the condensation product of ethylene oxide with a C₈-C₁₈ alkanol and
20 neutralizing the resultant product. The alkyl sulfates may be obtained by sulfating the alcohols obtained by reducing glycerides of coconut oil or tallow or mixtures thereof and neutralizing the resultant product. On the other hand, the alkyl ether polyethenoxy sulfates are obtained by sulfating the condensation product of ethylene oxide with a C₈-C₁₈ alkanol and neutralizing the resultant product. The alkyl ether polyethenoxy
25 sulfates differ from one another in the number of moles of ethylene oxide reacted with one mole of alkanol. Preferred alkyl sulfates and preferred alkyl ether polyethenoxy sulfates contain 10 to 16 carbon atoms in the alkyl group.

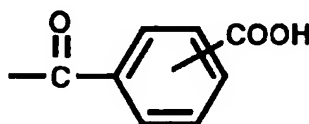
The C₈-C₁₂ alkylphenyl ether polyethenoxy sulfates containing from 2 to 6 moles of ethylene oxide in the molecule also are suitable for use in the inventive

compositions. These surfactants can be prepared by reacting an alkyl phenol with 2 to 6 moles of ethylene oxide and sulfating and neutralizing the resultant ethoxylated alkylphenol.

- Other suitable anionic surfactants are the C₉-C₁₅ alkyl ether polyethenoxy carboxylates having the structural formula R(OC₂H₄)_nOX COOH wherein n is a number from 4 to 12, preferably 5 to 10 and X is selected from the group consisting of CH₂, (C(O)R₁ and

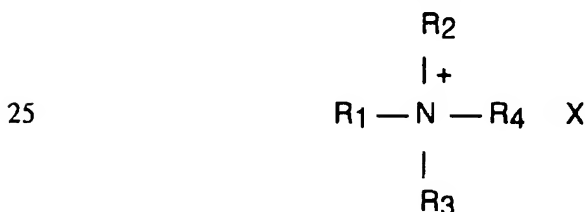


- 10 wherein R₁ is a C₁-C₃ alkylene group. Preferred compounds include C₉-C₁₁ alkyl ether polyethenoxy (7-9) C(O) CH₂CH₂COOH, C₁₃-C₁₅ alkyl ether polyethenoxy (7-9)

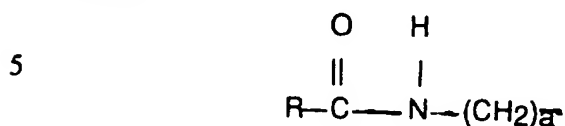


- and C₁₀-C₁₂ alkyl ether polyethenoxy (5-7) CH₂COOH. These compounds may be prepared by considering ethylene oxide with appropriate alkanol and reacting this reaction product with chloracetic acid to make the ether carboxylic acids as shown in US Pat. No. 3,741,911 or with succinic anhydride or phthalic anhydride. Obviously, these anionic surfactants will be present either in acid form or salt form depending upon the pH of the final composition, with salt forming cation being the same as for the other anionic surfactants.

The zwitterionic surfactant used in forming the cleaning composition is a water soluble betaine having the general formula:

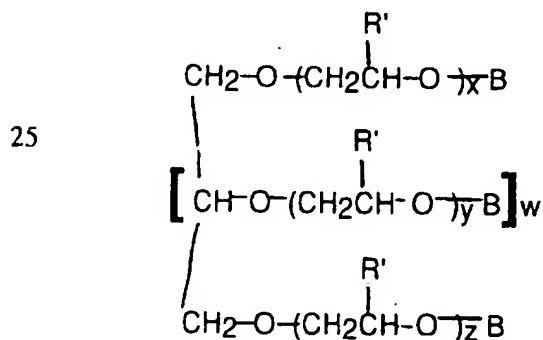


wherein X^- is selected from the group consisting of COO^- and SO_3^- and R_1 is an alkyl group having 10 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 16 carbon atoms, or the amido radical:



wherein R is an alkyl group having 9 to 19 carbon atoms and a is the integer 1 to 4; R_2 and R_3 are each alkyl groups having 1 to 3 carbons and preferably 1 carbon; R_4 is an alkylene or hydroxyalkylene group having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms and, optionally, one hydroxyl group. Typical alkyldimethyl betaines include decyl dimethyl betaine or 2-(N-decyl-N, N-dimethyl-ammonia) acetate, coco dimethyl betaine or 2-(N-coco N, N-dimethylammonia) acetate, myristyl dimethyl betaine, palmityl dimethyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl betaine, etc. The amidobetaines similarly include cocoamidoethylbetaine, cocoamidopropyl betaine and the like. A preferred betaine is coco (C8-C18) amidopropyl dimethyl betaine. Three preferred betaine surfactants are Genagen CAB and Rewoteric AMB 13 and Golmschmidt Betaine L7.

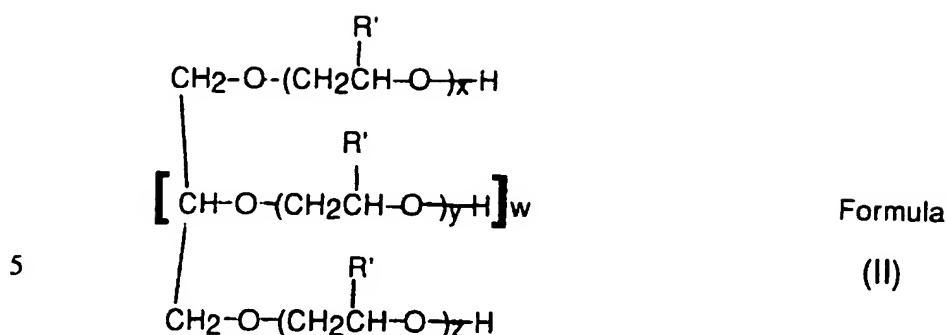
The instant cleaning composition can contains a composition (herein after referred to as ethoxylated glycerol type compound) which is a mixture of a fully esterified ethoxylated polyhydric alcohol, a partially esterified ethoxylated polyhydric alcohol and a nonesterified ethoxylated polyhydric alcohol, wherein the preferred polyhydric alcohol is glycerol, and the compound is a mixture of



Formula

(I)

and



wherein w equals one to four, most preferably one. B is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen or a group represented by:



wherein R is selected from the group consisting of alkyl group having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, more preferably 11 to 15 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups having 6 to 22 carbon atoms, more preferably 11 to 15 carbon atoms, wherein a hydrogenated tallow alkyl chain or a coco alkyl chain is most preferred, wherein at least one of the B groups is represented by said

15



and R' is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl groups; x, y and z have a value between 0 and 60, more preferably 0 to 40, provided that (x+y+z) equals 2 to 100, preferably 4 to 24 and most preferably 4 to 19, wherein in Formula (I) the ratio of monoester / diester / triester is 45 to 90 / 5 to 40 / 1 to 20, more preferably 50 to 90 / 9 to 32 / 1 to 12, wherein the ratio of Formula (I) to Formula (II) is a value between 3 to 0.02, preferably 3 to 0.1, most preferably 1.5 to 0.2, wherein it is most preferred that there is more of Formula (II) than Formula (I) in the mixture that forms the compound.

20

25 The ethoxylated glycerol type compound used in the cleaning composition is manufactured by the KAO Corporation and sold under the trade name Levenol such as Levenol F-200 which has an average EO of 6 and a molar ratio of coco fatty acid to glycerol of 0.55 or Levenol V501/2 which has an average EO of 17 and a molar ratio of tallow fatty acid to glycerol of 1.0. It is preferred that the molar ratio of the fatty acid to

glycerol is less than 1.7, more preferably less than 1.5 and most preferably less than 1.0. The ethoxylated glycerol type compound has a molecular weight of 400 to 1600, and a pH (50 grams / liter of water) of 5-7. The Levenol compounds are substantially non irritant to human skin and have a primary biodegradability higher than 90% as
5 measured by the Wickbold method Bias-7d.

Two examples of the Levenol compounds are Levenol V-501/2 which has 17 ethoxylated groups and is derived from tallow fatty acid with a fatty acid to glycerol ratio of 1.0 and a molecular weight of 1465 and Levenol F-200 has 6 ethoxylated groups and is derived from coco fatty acid with a fatty acid to glycerol ratio of 0.55. Both
10 Levenol F-200 and Levenol V-501/2 are composed of a mixture of Formula (I) and Formula (II). The Levenol compounds has ecotoxicity values of algae growth inhibition > 100 mg/liter; acute toxicity for Daphniae > 100 mg/liter and acute fish toxicity > 100 mg/liter. The Levenol compounds have a ready biodegradability higher than 60% which is the minimum required value according to OECD 301B measurement to be
15 acceptably biodegradable.

Polyesterified nonionic compounds also useful in the cleaning compositions are Crovol PK-40 and Crovol PK-70 manufactured by Croda GMBH of the Netherlands. Crovol PK-40 is a polyoxyethylene (12) Palm Kernel Glyceride which has 12 EO groups. Crovol PK-70 which is preferred is a polyoxyethylene (45) Palm Kernel
20 Glyceride have 45 EO groups.

The surfactants in the light duty liquid, shampoo or body cleaning composition can be solubilized in one preferred embodiment of the invention in an aqueous medium comprising water and a mixture of an alkyl monoalkanol amides such as C₁₂-C₁₄ alkyl monoethanol amide (LMMEA) at a concentration of 1 to 4 wt. %, and an alkyl diethanol
25 amides such as coco diethanol amide (CDEA) or lauryl diethanol amide (LDEA) at a concentration of 1 to 4 wt. % wherein the ratio of monoethanol amide to diethanol amide is 3:1 to 1:3. The instant formulas may contain both alkyl monoethanol amide and alkyl diethanol amide.

Other solubilizing agents are C₂-C₃ mono and di-hydroxy alkanols, e.g., ethanol, isopropanol and propylene glycol. Suitable water soluble hydrotropic salts include sodium, potassium, ammonium and mono-, di- and triethanolammonium salts. While the aqueous medium is primarily water, preferably said solubilizing agents are included in order to control the viscosity of the liquid composition and to control low temperature cloud clear properties. Usually, it is desirable to maintain clarity to a temperature in the range of 5°C to 10°C. Therefore, the proportion of solubilizer generally will be from 1% to 15%, preferably 2% to 12%, most preferably 3%-8%, by weight of the detergent composition with the proportion of ethanol, when present, being 5% of weight or less in order to provide a composition having a flash point above 46°C. Preferably the solubilizing ingredient will be a mixture of ethanol and a water soluble salt of a C₁-C₃ substituted benzene sulfonate hydrotrope such as sodium xylene sulfonate or sodium cumene sulfonate or a mixture of said sulfonates or ethanol and urea. Inorganic alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts such as sodium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium chloride and sodium citrate can be added at concentrations of 0.5 to 4.0 wt. % to modify the cloud point of the nonionic surfactant and thereby control the haze of the resultant solution.

A cosurfactant can be used in forming the all purpose hard surface or microemulsion cleaning compositions of the instant invention. Suitable cosurfactants over temperature ranges extending from 4°C to 43°C are: (1) water-soluble C₃-C₄ alkanols, polypropylene glycol of the formula $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{O})_n\text{H}$ wherein n is a number from 2 to 18 and copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide and mono C₁-C₆ alkyl ethers and esters of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol having the structural formulas $\text{R}(\text{X})_n\text{OH}$ and $\text{R}_1(\text{X})_n\text{OH}$ wherein R is C₁-C₆ alkyl, R₁ is C₂-C₄ acyl group, X is (OCH₂CH₂) or (OCH₂(CH₃)CH) and n is a number from 1 to 4.

Representative members of the polypropylene glycol include dipropylene glycol and polypropylene glycol having a molecular weight of 200 to 1000, e.g., polypropylene glycol 400. Other satisfactory glycol ethers are ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (butyl cellosolve), diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (butyl carbitol), triethylene glycol

monobutyl ether, mono, di, tri propylene glycol monobutyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether, mono, di, tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether, propylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monohexyl ether, diethylene glycol monohexyl ether, propylene glycol tertiary butyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monopropyl ether, ethylene glycol monopentyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monopropyl ether, diethylene glycol monopentyl ether, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, triethylene glycol monoethyl ether, triethylene glycol monopropyl ether, triethylene glycol monopentyl ether, triethylene glycol—
10 monohexyl ether, mono, di, tripropylene glycol monoethyl ether, mono, di tripropylene glycol monopropyl ether, mono, di, tripropylene glycol monopentyl ether, mono, di, tripropylene glycol monohexyl ether, mono, di, tributylene glycol mono methyl ether, mono, di, tributylene glycol monoethyl ether, mono, di, tributylene glycol monopropyl ether, mono, di, tributylene glycol monobutyl ether, mono, di, tributylene glycol
15 monopentyl ether and mono, di, tributylene glycol monohexyl ether, ethylene glycol monoacetate and dipropylene glycol propionate. Representative members of the aliphatic carboxylic acids include C₃-C₆ alkyl and alkenyl monobasic acids such as acrylic acid and propionic acid and dibasic acids such as glutaric acid and mixtures of glutaric acid with adipic acid and succinic acid, as well as mixtures of the foregoing
20 acids.

While all of the aforementioned glycol ether compounds and acid compounds provide the described stability, the most preferred cosurfactant compounds of each type, on the basis of cost and cosmetic appearance (particularly odor), are diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and a mixture of adipic, glutaric and succinic acids, respectively.
25 The ratio of acids in the foregoing mixture is not particularly critical and can be modified to provide the desired odor. Generally, to maximize water solubility of the acid mixture glutaric acid, the most water-soluble of these three saturated aliphatic dibasic acids, will be used as the major component.

Still other classes of cosurfactant compounds providing stable microemulsion compositions at low and elevated temperatures are the mono-, di- and triethyl esters of phosphoric acid such as triethyl phosphate.

The amount of cosurfactant which might be required to stabilize the
5 microemulsion compositions will, of course, depend on such factors as the surface tension characteristics of the cosurfactant, the type and amounts of the analephotropic complex and perfumes, and the type and amounts of any other additional ingredients which may be present in the composition and which have an influence on the thermodynamic factors enumerated above. Generally, amounts of cosurfactant in the
10 range of from 1 to 15 wt. %, preferably from 1.5 wt. % to 12 wt. %, provide stable microemulsions for the above-described levels of primary surfactants and perfume and any other additional ingredients.

In addition to the above-described essential ingredients required for the formation of the cleaning compositions, the compositions of this invention may often
15 and preferably do contain one or more additional ingredients which serve to improve overall product performance.

One such ingredient is an inorganic or organic salt of oxide of a multivalent metal cation, particularly Mg^{++} . The metal salt or oxide provides several benefits including improved cleaning performance in dilute usage, particularly in soft water
20 areas, and minimized amounts of perfume required to obtain the microemulsion state. Magnesium sulfate, either anhydrous or hydrated (e.g., heptahydrate), is especially preferred as the magnesium salt. Good results also have been obtained with magnesium oxide, magnesium chloride, magnesium acetate, magnesium propionate and magnesium hydroxide. These magnesium salts can be used with formulations at
25 neutral or acidic pH since magnesium hydroxide will not precipitate at these pH levels.

Although magnesium is the preferred multivalent metal from which the salts (inclusive of the oxide and hydroxide) are formed, other polyvalent metal ions also can be used provided that their salts are nontoxic and are soluble in the aqueous phase of the system at the desired pH level.

Thus, depending on such factors as the pH of the system, the nature of the analephotropic complex and cosurfactant, as well as the availability and cost factors, other suitable polyvalent metal ions include aluminum, copper, nickel, iron, calcium, etc. It should be noted, for example, that with the preferred paraffin sulfonate anionic
5 detergent calcium salts will precipitate and should not be used. It has also been found that the aluminum salts work best at pH below 5 or when a low level, for example 1 weight percent, of citric acid is added to the composition which is designed to have a neutral pH. Alternatively, the aluminum salt can be directly added as the citrate in such
— case. As the salt, the same general classes of anions as mentioned for the —
10 magnesium salts can be used, such as halide (e.g., bromide, chloride), sulfate, nitrate, hydroxide, oxide, acetate, propionate, etc.

The cleaning compositions can optionally include from 0 to 2.5 wt. %, preferably from 0.1 wt. % to 2.0 wt. % of the composition of a C₈-C₂₂ fatty acid or fatty acid soap as a foam suppressant. The addition of fatty acid or fatty acid soap provides an
15 improvement in the rinseability of the composition whether applied in neat or diluted form. Generally, however, it is necessary to increase the level of cosurfactant to maintain product stability when the fatty acid or soap is present. If more than 2.5 wt. % of a fatty acid is used in the instant cleaning compositions, the composition will become unstable at low temperatures as well as having an objectionable smell.

20 As example of the fatty acids which can be used as such or in the form of soap, mention can be made of distilled coconut oil fatty acids, "mixed vegetable" type fatty acids (e.g. high percent of saturated, mono-and/or polyunsaturated C₁₈ chains); oleic acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid, eicosanoic acid, and the like, generally those fatty acids having from 8 to 22 carbon atoms being acceptable.

25 The cleaning composition may, if desired, also contain other components either to provide additional effect or to make the product more attractive to the consumer. The following are mentioned by way of example: Bactericides in amounts up to 1% by weight; preservatives or antioxidizing agents, such as formalin, 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothaliazolin-3-one, 2,6-di-tert.butyl-p-cresol, etc., in amounts up to 2% by weight; and

pH adjusting agents, such as sulfuric acid or sodium hydroxide, as needed.

Furthermore, if opaque compositions are desired, up to 4% by weight of an opacifier may be added.

In final form, the cleaning compositions exhibit stability at reduced and increased
 5 temperatures. More specifically, such compositions remain clear and stable in the range of 4°C to 50°C, especially 10°C to 43°C. Such compositions exhibit a pH in the acid or neutral range depending on intended end use. The liquids are readily pourable and exhibit a viscosity in the range of 6 to 60 milliPascal· Second (mPas.) as measured at 25°C with a Brookfield RVT Viscometer using a #1 spindle rotating at 20 RPM.

10

Example I

A liquid composition was made by simple mixing at 25C to which color/perfume concentrates A-D were added to form microemulsion compositions E-F. The liquid composition was: sodium paraffin sulfonate surfactant, Levenol F-200, Diethylene
 15 glycol monobutyl ether, Water

	A	B	C	D
Floral perfume	99.75			
Lemon perfume		98.75		
Exotic perfume			98.625	
Lavanda perfume				99.75
Liquitint patent blue 710230	0.25			
Liquitint yellow EC710406		1.25	1.25	
Liquitint blue 710407			0.125	
Liquitint violet PG710233				0.125
Liquitint red RL710208				0.125

The letdown ratio of:

Liquid composition to color perfume concentrate

to obtain 0.8 wt. % of the perfume in the final composition was

	A	B	C	D
20 Liquid composition	125:1	123:1	123:1	125:1

What is Claimed is:

1. A liquid color/perfume concentrate comprising by weight:
 - (a) 0.01% to 85% of a polymer bound water soluble azo dye; and
 - (b) 15% to 99.99% of a perfume;
- 5 2. A liquid/perfume concentrate further including a nonionic surfactant or ethoxylated glycerol type compound.

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/14918 (22) International Filing Date: 25 August 1997 (25.08.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/703,221 26 August 1996 (26.08.96) US (71) Applicant: COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY [US/US]; 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 (US). (72) Inventors: JULEMONT, Jean; Fontaine au Biez 76, B-4802 Verviers (BE). MAHIEU, Marianne; Route de la Source 4, B-4190 Ferrieres (BE). (74) Agent: NANFELDT, Richard, E.; Colgate-Palmolive Com- pany, 909 River Road, Piscataway, NJ 08855-1343 (US).	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published — — — — — <i>With international search report.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 4 June 1998 (04.06.98)	
(54) Title: COLOR/PERFUME CONCENTRATES (57) Abstract A liquid color/perfume concentrate comprising by weight: 0.01 % to 85 % of a polymer bound water soluble azo dye and 99.99 % to 15 % of a perfume.		

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/14918

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C11D3/50 C11D3/40 //C11D1/66,C11D1/72,C11D1/74

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C11D A61K C09B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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